



## The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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## NEW GOODS!

WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, A Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY,

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York market, and latest styles

Full stock

Also, a fine assortment of

FURNISHING CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, suitable for the home. A large

assortment of

GLASSWARE,

Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

HEROSENE LANTERNS,

something new, also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS

and choice,

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.

Also assortment of

Looking Glasses,

TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND CROCKETS, TABLE

CUTLERY, DESK SETS, RUBBER HAND-

LES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND

SPOONS, RUBBER SPITTOONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and

Manufacturers here, and will

be sold cheap.

Call and see if these things are not as

WHEELLOCK'S

October 7th, 1891.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

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WHEELLOCK'S

October 7th, 1891.

## First Great Arrival

SPRING GOODS!

BY

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are

claiming the first arrival of the season, it is a

well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

in cloth and silk.

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c.

Ladies Cloakings

of every shade and color. A large lot of

PARASOLS

bought at auction, which will be sold at correspondingly

low prices.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!

consisting of three ply Linen Collars, Neck Ties, &c.

A beautiful line of French, English and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

suitable for the present season. An entire stock of

DOMESTICS,

consisting of

Washed and Brown Sheetings and

Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,

Ticking, Cottonades, &c.,

all of which have been purchased since the late decline

in cotton goods and will be sold at correspondingly

low prices.

of any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York market, we are enabled to offer the

Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plain and striped Mozambique, Broche Ma-

hairs, Striped Bonnets, Hosiery, Broche Poplins,

Chenille, Striped Repp, Black and White

Glades, Silk Warp dress, Gingham, New

Style of Challis Delaines, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!

Embroid Thread Laces, Black

Brocade Laces, Mille Edouards and

Insertings, Ladies' Lotion Hosiery, Extra

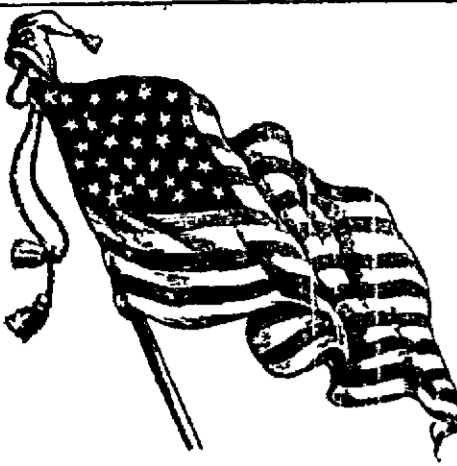
Five Grosgrain Hosiery, Black and White

Glades, Silk Warp dress, Gingham, New

Style of Challis Delaines, &c., &c.

SWISS

Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Drillings, &c.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will be held in the city of Watertown, on Wednesday, September 24th 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress from the Second Congressional District. All loyal electors of the district, without regard to past political differences, who, in this hour of national trial and peril, will sustain the state and federal administrations in a vigorous prosecution of the war, until rebellion is crushed, victory, peace, and the integrity of the Union preserved, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws enforced and respected throughout every state and territory included within the national boundaries, are invited to unite with the republicans in electing delegates to this convention.

Each Assembly and Senatorial district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention.

B. F. HOPKINS, W. M. GRISWOLD,  
LUTHER A. COLE, H. H. GILES,  
S. J. TODD, J. M. BURGES.

Dated August 6, 1862.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republicans of the 17th Senatorial District, comprising Rock County, will meet in convention, by their delegates, at the Circuit Court Room, in the city of Janesville, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1862, at 12 o'clock M., to put in nomination a candidate for Senator, and appoint two delegates to represent the Senatorial District in the Republican Congressional Convention to be held at Watertown on the 24th day of September next, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

The respective towns and wards will be entitled to delegates as follows:

ATON.....	2	Bradford.....	2
Beloit city, 1st ward.....	2	Town of Janesville.....	2
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D. B. BURDICK,  
DANIEL MOORE,  
Z. F. BURDICK,  
Republican Senatorial Committee.

Dated August 25th, A. D. 1862.

The War in Virginia.

The recent accounts of the movements of our armies in Virginia, and the skirmishing there, are somewhat confused, and we gather the following facts for the sake of convenience and a better understanding of the situation of affairs.

Up to Wednesday last no regular battle had taken place since the engagement at Cedar Mountain. The rebels, finding that McClellan was evacuating Harrison's Landing, directed all the forces they could spare to effect the destruction of Pope's army, and an advance on Washington, before a junction could be formed with McClellan or Burnside. Their attack at Cedar Mountain was a part of the programme. Here they were foiled by the bravery of our troops. Pope became immediately aware of their plans, and effected a retreat of eighteen miles in thirty-six hours, with his whole army and a train of more than five thousand wagons. A week ago last Tuesday he was across the Rappahannock, guarding its fords and passes. Since that time the effort of Stonewall Jackson has been to cross that river at the weakest point, and the confused accounts of fights and skirmishes we have received have grown out of the defense made at various points by Pope's army. The delay of the final battle is in our favor, since we are able every day to bring new forces into the field. It is believed now that all of Burnside's army, and a good portion of McClellan's, have formed a junction with Pope.

The achievement of Sigel where he is reported to have taken 2,000 prisoners, was exaggerated. The number only amounted to about 100. So, we presume, the rumor of the cutting up of Stonewall Jackson's army in an attempt to cross the river, was nothing more than a skirmish. Our lines extend along the Rappahannock, about forty miles, while the enemy have circumscribed their's to about fifteen.

Carl Schurz was ordered across the river on Friday, at the head of a division, and had a half day's fight with superior numbers. It was hotly contested on both sides, and with ability by Schurz.

The skirmishing and artillery duels across the river have been of the most determined and desperate character, and in many cases there has been considerable loss. The enemy number 100,000—much larger than Pope's force, and it has been with the utmost difficulty that the line of the Rappahannock has been held until the other armies had formed a junction. But that crisis is now said to be passed, and we may now expect aggressive instead of defensive movements on our part.

There are two kinds of democrats in this state, who are as widely apart in their views in the present crisis as can well be imagined.—Chicago Journal.

There will be two kinds of republicans, also, if the benevolence keep on their present course.

The famous John Ross, the principal chief of the Cherokee Indians, with a large retinue, passed through Chicago, yesterday, for Washington.

The remains of Lieut. Col. Crane and Capt. M. O'Brien, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, left Washington on Tuesday in charge of G. M. O'Brien. The Colonel's body will be conveyed to Beloit, and the Captain's to Milwaukee.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
From the Eighth Regiment.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Aug. 23, 1862.  
Messrs. Editors:—Since you heard from us last we have had some hard marching. We left Clear Creek on Monday morning, and the same evening we reached Burnville, twelve miles from our old camp. On Tuesday we forded the Big Bear Creek about 10 a.m., and at 4 p.m. we arrived at Inks, a fine little town on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where we encamped for the night. We there formed a junction with the 26th and 47th Illinois regiments, a part of our brigade, which had been detached from us for some weeks. Inks has some splendid buildings and hotels. It is noted for the celebrated springs of sulphur and iron water, and heretofore has been a great watering place. I visited the Inks springs hotel which is now turned into a hospital for our sick. We left quite a number there sick, among them Capt. Lyon of Co. K, Capt. Baker of Co. I, Lieut. Patchin of Co. A, and a number of privates. I left Sergt. Williamson of my Co. there. I also detailed one man to stop with him to see that he was well cared for, this disease is typhoid fever, and it has generally proven fatal here, but we all hope he may soon recover and be with us again.

The third day's march brought us to Buzzard Roost Creek, where we encamped and feasted on green corn, peaches, sweet potatoes and fresh meat of all kinds—chickens, mutton, turkeys, geese, &c. The boys say "they came in and gave themselves up." This brigade has got to be the worst jay-hawkers in the business. We are living on the country now; nineteen teams have gone out to-day after forage. Some of the regiments begin to look pretty spotted—black folks are very thick.

The night of the fourth day we camped on Cane Brake creek, at a crossing of the M. & C. R. R., ten miles from Tuscomb.

The fifth day at 10 A. M. we arrived at the camp of the first division, Gen. Paine. Before we got our tents pitched we were greeted with a terrific thunder storm, and the rain came down in torrents, drenching us beautifully. The distance from Clear Creek, Miss., to Tuscomb, Ala., our present camp, is seventy miles. I started with fifty-seven men and all came through with me and answered to their names when we got in. But two only rode in the ambulance during the march. I gave out on the second day's march, but got into camp before night, and came through all right and "feel bully," this morning, all but my feet. They, as well as most of the men's, are pretty sore. The weather was very warm during the march, and the men carried knapsacks and all equipments. The dust was about six inches deep, but we stood the fatiguing journey well. We will be paid here this afternoon up to the 30th of June, and I think will leave here again soon.

The first division leaves here to-day.—Whether we will garrison this place or go farther east is not known to us yet, but I will keep you posted as to our movements as well as I can. We are getting pretty tough now; we make our beds of rails, and can stand almost anything the country affords.

The negroes are a very happy set of people; in front of the tent that I am sitting in, a group of the colored individuals have congregated and are having a plantation croaker dance. One old "nigger" sits in a cedar cart and furnishes the music, and the big dance goes on down below. My "nigger" is in and has danced his shirt off; how he will come out is yet to be seen.

This is the best country we have yet seen in the south. It has some of the finest plantations in the country. We saw one field of cotton of five hundred acres that we could not see across. Peaches and melons grow here in abundance, and we get loads of them. We saw one plantation with two thousand acres in it, and a house that cost not less than \$25,000. The owner is in the rebel army, and our troops are stopping there for the season. I understand Uncle Sam owns the place at present writing, and intends holding on to it. I should be willing to locate my 160 acre lot down here. The cars run through to this place now, and we will soon be through to Huntsville by rail.

Lieut. Sargent is tough now, and thinks he is good for the war. I saw M. Dowey at Inks. He is in the quartermaster's department, and looks well.

Our mail will be directed to Cairo, as usual. I must now close, as the pay rolls are ready to be signed, and I must witness them. My best wishes to all.

Yours, W. B. BRITTON,

Capt. Co. G, 8th Reg. V. V.

P. S.—The dance spoken of in the letter is ended, and my "nigger" has come out minus of all clothing except his pantaloons.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The report of Mr. Lincoln's letter to Horace Greeley, as generally published, contains one inaccuracy. It appears by the correct version in the National Intelligencer, that the President did not say "the sooner the national authority is restored, the sooner the Union will be the Union as it was," but he said "the sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was." The difference is not very material, but it shows, perhaps, that the President is not very strong in the belief that the Union can be restored entirely "as it was." All men ought to hope that it will be changed for the better. The old Union was not perfect; if it had been, we should never have seen this civil war.

St. Louis, August 25.  
The Democrat learns that on Thursday last, Rosecrans left Corinth with an army of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and proceeded southward towards Linnetown, where about 15,000 rebels were lying under Armstrong. Price is at Tupelo, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with 25,000 men. It is probable that, on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and give Rosecrans battle.

The withdrawal of the forces under Rosecrans will not leave Corinth exposed, as enough remains for all emergencies. We shall likely have stirring news from Grant's army in a few days.

Barbarous Treatment of our Prisoners.

RICHMONT, Va., Aug. 16, 1862.  
DEAR FRIEND:—I am where least of any place on earth I would be, in a southern prison. The place is a most horrible one—the room wherein we are is 36x50 feet, and contains 146 prisoners, 30 of whom are officers, including General Prince. It is dark and filthy beyond description. We sleep on the damp, dirty floor, without blankets or bedding of any kind. Our food is bread and fresh beef, without salt. We get only half rations, and are excluded from buying anything outside. We are deprived of water, except what is drawn from the filthy James river, which is as warm as if heated over a fire. You have no idea how shamefully we are treated. The balance of the 146 are men of all classes—generally of the very lowest, being teamsters and camp followers. In the room is the privy, which stinks awfully, as do the men from sweat and filth. We are allowed no liberties, not even looking outside the window.

The way I was taken was this: On the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th inst., the battle commenced. Col. Ruger, with six companies and the Lieut. Col. and Major moved out as skirmishers, leaving me with the three remaining companies in reserve. As soon as the engagement between the infantry began, Gen. Gordon ordered me with the companies to take place in the line between the 2d Massachusetts and 27th Indiana, which I did, and then ordered me to charge a hill, which I did and took it, but was repulsed—charged again and held it, and then moved on upon the enemy, who fell thick and fast before us. We were repulsed twice, and as often did I rally the troops, until after charging the third time, we were attacked on our right flank, when a change of front became necessary, which was done in double-quick. In executing this movement, as bad luck would have it, my right foot became entangled in some young cedar bushes, and I fell down. I rose again and tried to extricate myself, which I did, but just too late to escape the enemy, who were but five or six rods from me when I fell. The three companies poured into them the contents of their muskets, and the enemy returned it. Between this double fire I stood, expecting every ball to hit me. If I had not been so exhausted, I should have tried to run. After they got hold of me, I thought it would be perfectly useless. I sent the letter by one who goes home from prison. I cannot write as much as I wish, nor such things as I would wish, and what is worse, I am afraid that I shall not have another chance to write you, for the fate of Gen. Pope's officers is considered sealed.

Give my respects to all of your family, and ask of them, as of all other friends, to remember me with kindness and charity. I have in this war tried to do my duty, and, if the country need it, we are all ready to swing rather than persuade Gen. Pope to countermand that order of his. We can do but once, any way.

Write me, and direct to the regiment. In the action, I had a separate command, (three companies) and am ignorant about the casualties in the regiment. I must close. Farewell.

Yours, T. J. WIDVEY,  
K. J. FLEISCHER, Madison, Wis.

Lieut. Widvey was taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and belongs to the 3d Wisconsin.

Fulfilling our Duties to the South.

A company of stout negroes from two plantations belonging to rebels, about thirty miles from New Orleans, arming themselves with cane knives, left the plantations and came in a body to the city, expecting there to find protection from our army. Arriving in the city, they were set upon by the secession police, which is still allowed to exercise slave-hunting jurisdiction. The negroes resisted, and were getting the better of the police, when a party of Maine soldiers came to their aid, and the blacks were overcome and carried off to prison. One of them was killed, and six or seven maimed and wounded. The secession coroner's jury which an order of the killed, pronounced it a case of justifiable killing.

There is a law of Congress declaring that the negroes of rebels who come to our lines shall not be delivered up. These loyal blacks came to our lines, and under our military protection the rebel slave-hunting police of New Orleans are not only allowed to attack and kill them for it, but our own soldiers turn in and help to butcher them. When was it ever heard of before that an army in a hostile country, surrounded by enemies, turned in and helped them to butcher their own friends, who were coming to its aid? What success could be expected for a cause directed by such intelligence and such treachery? The facts in this case we derive from the correspondent of the New York Herald, which is authority sufficiently pro-slavery and secession.

The pretext on which the government is vowing war is to execute the laws. Here is a law openly and treacherously violated by the President's subordinates. Is it not time that some definite orders should be issued by the commander-in-chief on this matter?

The same arrival brings an account of another military exploit. A gunboat landed a squad of the river, every point of which is infested by guerrillas, fired upon our unarmed transports, and suppressed a negro insurrection. The male inhabitants were absent in the rebel armies or as guerrillas. They can stay in security now, knowing that our forces are overseeing their slaves. A slave insurrection in the vicinity of our occupation means an attempt of the negroes to escape our lines. It was this that our naval and land forces put down. How many negroes they killed is not stated, nor how many of the gunboat men were shot by the guerrilla masters, on their way down the river. Is this a war, or are we paying three or four millions a day, and sacrificing ten thousand loyal northern young men a month to disease and battle in the south merely to play the driver and the hound for the slaveholders?—Cincinnati Gazette.

THE SALE OF REBEL ESTATE FOR TAXES.—Under the act of congress authorizing the government to sell real estate in the insurrectionary states, on non-payment of the direct taxes, proceedings are soon to be instituted in Virginia under the direction of J. C. Underwood, fifth auditor of the treasury, the tax commissioner appointed for the state of Virginia, by the President, is John Haxthorn. John Lewis and Lewis Ruffner are to sell at public vendue certain rebel estates in the counties of Fairfax and Fauquier, the proceeds to be put into the treasury.

Persons now absent from their estates can return, and by proving their loyalty to the government and paying interest and a percentage for expenses, redeem their property. The estates of the eminent rebels John A. Washington and Gen. Lee will be among the first thus disposed of.—New York Tribune's Washington dispatch.

BATON ROUGE.—The rebels were led by Major General John C. Breckinridge, who scamped off in such haste that he left his sword behind. It was picked up on the field, and is retained as a trophy. Perhaps it was this circumstance that gave rise to the report that the traitor lost his right arm. There can be no mistake as to whom the sword belonged for Breckinridge's name is engraved on it.

On Friday night, about 8 o'clock, while a train of cars loaded with sick and wounded men was on a switch at Catlett's station, about two miles above here, it was fired upon by Stewart's rebel cavalry, and the engineer, Mr. George Thompson, commanded to surrender. He answered by jumping off the train, and was followed by three or four others, among them a sick soldier. The latter was shot through the heart and dropped dead. Under the fire, however, they were unable to learn, but a brave man sprang upon the engine, and put on a full head of steam. Before the train was beyond their reach two broadsides were fired into it, and the rebels continued firing as long as it was within sight. The engineer made his appearance at Warrenton Junction yesterday morning, when he was arrested. His account is that he jumped off with the intention of reversing the switch and running back to Warrenton Junction, but the train moving off, he hid in the bushes all night, and in the excitement escaped.

They next rode into the camp of the 1st Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, Lieut. Col. Kane commanding in person. The Bucktails numbered 125 men, and were detached from their regiment as a body-guard to Gen. Pope and McDowell. They were compelled to flee to the woods, but not before they had emptied their rifles, and, re-

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Aug. 27.

We have received Memphis dates to the 26th, and Grenada to the 23d. All was quiet at Memphis.

Two transports and three gunboats came to Hayne's Bluff, sixty miles below Vicksburg, and captured six heavy pieces of artillery belonging to the rebels. It is also reported that our gunboats have gone up the Yazoo to destroy the rebel raft in that river, and to take possession of several steamboats known to be on that stream.

Gen. Bragg and the newspapers have got into a fierce wrangle. The General demands the name of the correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser. The editor refuses to give it, and says the General has no right to arrest him.

The Grenada Appeal has a long editorial protesting in bitter terms against the manifest tendency of the confederacy towards despotism. The inciting cause of all this was the late order of Van Dorn respecting newspapers.

There are no reports from the expeditions that have recently left Memphis and Corinth.

POLO, Ill., August 27, 1862.  
The republican convention of the 3d congressional district, consisting of the counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Ogle, Carroll, Lee and Whiteside, met to-day. Hon. E. B. Washburne was renominated by acclamation.

WASHINGTON, August 27.  
The following official dispatch has been received:

HELENA, Arkansas, August 24, via  
CAIRO, August 26, 1862.

To Major General HALLACK, General-in-Chief.

Satisfactory news has been received from the navy and army expedition sent down the river. Near Muleken's Bend the rebel transport boat Fair Play was captured, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. The rebel force was pursued by our troops to Monroe, Louisiana, where there is a railroad and telegraph. The depot was burned and telegraph destroyed, cutting off the communication and connection of Vicksburg with Little Rock and Providence, Louisiana. Thirty-five prisoners were taken, and a large number of negroes who were in the rebel force. We brought away eleven hogheads of sugar, three baggage wagons and six trucks were destroyed, our troops not having means of transportation to bring them to the river.

A portion of our force, with the rams, entered Yazoo river, where a battery of 42-pounders and two field pieces were taken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed and the field pieces brought away. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sunflower, and returned up the Mississippi, our troops scouring the shores and scattering guerrilla camps with great success.

This is the substance of Col. Wood's report. Much credit is due to acting flag officer Phelps, who commanded the naval forces; to Col. Ellet, who commanded the ram fleet; and to Col. Wood, of the 76th Ohio, who commanded the brigade of the fourth division of this army. The expedition was planned by Gen. Curtis and Com. Davis before leaving Helena, and it has returned to that latter place after having accomplished its work with great success.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.  
The war meeting in the Park, to-day, was immense, and very enthusiastic. Quite a number of speeches were made by prominent citizens. Resolutions were adopted, pledging our faith, fortitude, and honor to crushing the rebellion, calling of money and other corporations to contribute largely to recruiting funds; to close places of business as far as practicable, at 3 p.m., till the 13th of September, and asking the president to authorize Gen. Corcoran to raise a legion of 20,000 men, etc.

The great event of the afternoon was the arrival of the 69th regiment with Gen. Corcoran at its head. It was enthusiastically welcomed and took part in the proceedings. Gen. Corcoran was one of the speakers.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.  
The arrival of Gen. Wilcox, to-day, was the occasion of the greatest demonstration ever witnessed here, and the ovation accorded him was a splendid tribute to a much respected citizen and brave soldier.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

[The operator in Milwaukee reports the eastern line down, and that the New York market has only been sent.—GASZETTE.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.  
Nothing special from the Indian war. New Ulm has been evacuated by our forces and is now in possession of the Indians. Gov. Sibley is making forced marches from St. Paul to the relief of Fort Ridgely. He left St. Peters on the 26th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.  
Flour steady. Wheat 1,111,16 Milwaukee club.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.  
Flour 5c lower. Wheat declined 1c, sales at 91.45. Receipts 1,100 barrels flour, 5,600 bushels wheat, shipment 2,300 barrels flour.

Capture of Pope's Baggage.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, Aug. 21.

I sent you yesterday a very negro account of an attack upon the railroad train at Catlett's station. On my arrival here this morning at 11 o'clock, I









